EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEUTONIA.

The Testenia arrived on Monday morning, from Southampten on the 18th nit, with London journals of that date, being three days later than previous mails, but not so late as our telegraphic advices fre in Bockville.

THE PEACE.

THE TERMS OF THE TRE ATY. The Debats thus states what it cons gives to be the meet probable arrangement of the 'talian States un-

most probable arrangement of the 'stalian States under the new organization:

"A comparison of the dispate he which the Emperor Napoleon made known the bases of peace adopted at Villafranca with that by which the Emperor of Austria communio ated the same event to his subjects gives a complete idea of the stipulations made by the two sovereigns. While informing us that Austria is to retain Venete, the French dispatch did not indicate what would not he new frontier between Predment and Austria. The Austrian dispatch mentions the line of the Mir.cio, which removes all uncertainty as to the fate of Peschiera and Mantaa, which remain in the hands of Austria. The French dispatch said asthing about the duchies, and the Emperor's proclamation to the, army of Italy only alluded to them in speaking of the Governments which had kept aloof from the Provement, or were recalled into their possessions. The Austrian dispatch expressly stipulates the restoration of the sovereigns of Tuscany and Modess. The dispatch does not mention the Duchess-Regent of Parma; but it appears to us so much less probable that she is not included in this general restoration that of all the sovereigns restored the Duchess-Regent is the one who will experience the least embarrassment in again meeting her people. Lastly, the Austrian dispatch does not represent the establishment Regent is the one who will experience the least embarrasement in again meeting her people. Lastly, the Austrian dispatch does not represent the establishment of a confederation as an accomplished fact, but merely states that Austria sgrees with France in promoting the formation of an Italian confederation. That stipulation thus becomes perfectly intelligible, for it suggests that the assent of the States which are to enter into the proposed confederation will be applied for, and that they cannot be regarded as definitively engaged by the arrangements in which they have hitserte had no share."

Correspondence of The London News.

Correspondence of The London News.

Parits, July 15, 1859.

The contradiction which struck me between the assertion of the Emperor of Austria, that he had dossented to a peace because he was abandoned by his natural allies, and the statement in the French Emperor's preclamation to the army—that he had put an end to the war because it was about to assume larger proportions—is noticed by a leading provincial journal of France. There is an official answer to this objection which deserves to be considered. The two statements, it is said, are perfectly reconcilable in this way: the Emperor Napoleon was perfectly warranted in saying that after another victory the war would have been empelled to submit to the conditions upon which alone Prassia offered her assistance. On the other hand the Emperor of Austria truly said, in a certain sense, that he was abandoned by his natural allies, because Prassis, with Germany at her back, was only ready to help him on condition of his giving up to Prussia the long-disputed prependerance in the Germanic Confederation. The French Emperor shrunk from a war with Germany, not only because he doubted whether France would support him in such a vast struggle, when Italian interests were at stake, but also because the effect of the war would have been "to realize the "unity of Germany, which it has been the policy of "France, ever since the time of Francis I., to prevent." Now—but this argument is rather implied than avowed—the Emperor hopes to avail himself of his intimate friendship with the Emperor of Austria to break up the Germanic Confederation, and then a war on the Rhine might be undertaken with better hopes of a successful issue.

What particularly rejoices the Univers, in the arrangement of Villairanca, is the fact that Lombardy was thereby transferred from one monarch to snother, without the slightest semblance of a recognition of any rights on the part of the vulgar herd of people. The Emperor of Austria, says the Jesuit Venillot, "gave "up as a King what he had lost as a King, hitnerto had no share.

Correspondence of The London News.

PARIS, July 15, 1859.

There is but too much reason in the transaction of Villafranca for the triumphant tone of the Univers. Nevertheless, it is to be observed that Victor Emanuel in his Milan proclamation does not affect to accept the gift of Lombardy as a pure fulfilment made by Francis Joseph to Louis Napoleon as a trustee to his use, but but touries his title upon the "often expressed" wishes of the population. But, notwithstancing this forof the population. But, notwithstanding this for-makity, it is too true that, as we know at present, the entire scheme of the Italian Confederation proceeds entirely from the will of the two despotic Emperors, expressed in their two hours' private conference at Vilafranca. None of the French journals mint at any other meeting of princes, potentates or peoples as beother meeting of princes, potentials of peoples as on-ing necessary to give a sanction to all the arrangements there made. The Nord of Brussels spoke yesterday of a Congress, or at least a Conference, as being a matter of course; but a postscript to the correspondent's let-ber, upon which its opinion was founded, says that he doubts whether he was not mistaken in anticipating either "Congress or Conference." But how can it be said, as the French journals do say, that the Italian question is settled, when it remains to be seen whether the parties to the proposed confederation who were not represented at Villatrance will consent to what has been does in the same of the proposed confederation. bot represented at Villafrance will consent to what has been done in their name? I seriously expect to see the state of siege proclaimed all over Italy before another week is out, and "order" maintained by French and Austrian theops conjointly. I can see no other rational prospect of carrying out the treaty of Villafrance. En attendant there are troubles at Florence, where the French Emperor's proclamation has been spat upon and defiled. This news you perhaps know. I give it you as certain, but it has, of course, been suppressed here.

PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS.

Correspondence of The London Times. Value 610, July 10, 1859. Value of 10, 1859.

Like the campaigns in these times of railways and electric telegraphs, so likewise the negotiations seem to have been conducted with unusual rapidity, and it is confidently reported that the bases on which peace was to be concluded were agreed upon before even the armistice had been decided upon; and that in fact this last was in consequence of an agreement on the bases of the peace negotiation. Those who pretend to know all about the matter maintain, in spite of the denial of the Sardinians, that it was to the Piedmontese particular with the contraction of the sardinians. mentagre who went to the Austrian headquarters for the exchange of the prisoners that the first overtures were made; that Austria had certain conditions to propose which she thought might be accepted, but which she did not like to bring before the Emperor of the French directly, for fear of their being refused; and that on this opening the King undertook the office of negotiater to bring these conditions before the Emperor. The frequent visits paid lately by King Victor Finanuci at the headquarters of the Emperor are additioned as evidence of these endeavors on the part of the King. The conditions were favorably received, and it was on this that the Austrian parlementairs was sent; that Gen. Fleury brought back the signature of the Emperor of Austria affixed to the conditions which were to serve as bases for the negotiations; and that mentaire who went to the Austrian headquarters for the were to serve as bases for the negotiations; and that M. de Cadore, one of the officers of ordnance of the Emperor Napoleon, took back next day the signature of this latter. Finally, that it was on this agreement about the bases of peace that the armistice was de-

cided upon.

I give you the story as it is reported. I think no one except those immediately concerned in the whole transaction knows if and how far it is true. Opinious are at any rate divided between those who believe purely and singly in an armistice advantageous to both be higherents, which may give occasion for negotiations, and those who think all arranged, and the armistice a and those who think all arranged, and the armistice a consequence of this arrangement. There was, ever since the battle of Solfermo—nay, even before it, something in the air about Austria's readiness to treat, attributed above all to the attitude of the neutral Powers. It is more than probable that representations of this nature were not wanting, but they can only have had some effect after the battle of Solfermo, for else this latter would scarcely have taken place. Not being able to judge of the enormous losses of the Austrian army in the battle of the 24th ult, this rumor found no credit, and is only recollected now when the armistice comes to give it some probability. It was so incredible that after all the exertions made by Austria for the war she should be hors de combat after one unsuccessful campion. war she should be kers de combat after one unsuccessful campaign; it seemed more than one could suppose of the weakness of that Empire. We have heard successhat immediately after the battle of Solferino there was a great movement among the diplomatic representa-tives of the neutral Powers at Turin. Count Cavour came up likewise last night, and proceeded to the headquarters of the King at Monzambano.

INTERVIEW OF THE EMPERORS. A letter from Vallegio givee a few additional details concerning the interview of the two Emperors at

Villafranca. It says:

Emperor F Arcis Joseph moisted on the Emperor Napoleon extering first. The Emperor invited Francis Joseph to breakfast, but the latter begged to be extended, as he had breakfasted before setting out. The two Emperor them entered the sitting-room alone. Their impesties sat down at opposite sides of the table. The Emperor Napoleon laid on the table a few eiganet est in an envelope, and offered one to the young the entered a word of what passed at this interview, I can state that they converted sometimes in Italian, but more frequently in German; not a word was written down. During the conversation, the Emperor Napoleon, as if mechanically, picked to pieces some of the flowers piaced in a vase before him. On issuing from the hone, the Emperor Napoleon conversed an instant with Baron Hess, while Francis Joseph spoke with Marshal Vaillant. Their majesties then briefly inspected their escorts. The Emperor of Austria was so struck with the uniform and bearing of the Cent Gardes and Guides that he openly expressed his admiration. He also asked whether these soldiers formed part of the Imperial Guard.

The Producous Garctic of the 14th simply states in a line, without any comment, that the preniminaries of peace were signed on the 12th. The Opinion of Turin, Count Cavour's organ, does not conceal its dissatisfaction at seeing Venice remain in the hands of

of peace were signed on the 12th. The Opinion of Turic, Count Cavour's organ, does not conceal its dissati-faction at seeing Venice remain in the hands of Austria. As regards Count Cavour's resignation, it attributes it to the insufficiency of the terms of peace imposed upon Austria, which, being quite contrary to his expectations, rendered it impossible for him to remain in office.

A letter from Villafranca of the 11th thus describes the interview between the two Emperors: the interview between the twe Emperors:

"I arrived here early this morning, but had I come the day before I could not have witnessed more than I did. Orders, dictated by a feeling of delicacy, had been given that only privileged persons should approach the place of the interview. Every care had been taken not to wound the pride of the Emperor of Austria, to whom it would doubtless have been disagreeable to have been exposed too much to public view. The meeting of the two sovereiges was fixed for nine o'clock. At a quarter of an hour before, Napoleon III, arrived at the spot, and he came before time in order that he might go on for a short distance to meet the Emperor of Austria. Francis Joseph soon made his appearance, and seeing that his late adversary had courteously come to receive him, urged forward his horse. When the two parties had come near, the escort stopped short, and the Emperors advanced into the centre of the unocupied space. The escent of the Emperor Napoleon was composed of Marshal Vaillant, General Martimprey, General Fleury, the officers of the imperial household and of his staff, and of a squadron of the Cent Gardes and one of the Guides, all in their splendid full dress uniforms. His Majesty roie the fine bay horse which he has used since the commencement of the campaign. He were the undress uniform of a general of division, with the kepi. The Emperor of Austria also were an undress cap, and blue uniform freek coat, and was followed by his staff, a squadron of his body guard, composed of nobles, and a squadron of his host gardes and the Cent Gardes and the fine mattal bearing of the French cavalry, and that in presence of the Cent Gardes and the Guides, the Austrian body-guard and "I arrived here early this morning, but had I come nobles, and a squadron of hulans. It is said that he was much struck with the martial bearing of the French cavalry, and that in presence of the Cent Gardes and the Guides, the Austrian body-guard and the hulans did not appear to advantage. On the two Sovereigns meeting in the mid-space they courteonsly saluted and shook hands. The Emperor of Austria appeared pleased with the cordial welcome and open manner of the Emperor Napoleon. The two Emperors remained for a moment alone in the middle of the road and exchanged a few words. They then reciprocally presented the officers of their staffs; and the moment after the several officers were intermingled, and Marshal Vaillant was seen in conversation with Baron de Hess. Napoleon III. and the Emperor Francia Joseph then advanced side by side towards Villafranca, the Cent Gardes giving the precedence to the bodyguard of Austria, who led the way, but the Guides passing before the hulans. At Villafranca, the Guides M. Carlo Morelli, situated in the principal street of the town, had been prepared to receive the two sovereigns. The Emperor of Austria had passed a night there before the battle of Solierino. It is a habitation comfortable, but simple, and not remarkable for any extraordinary attraction. I had visited it early in the morning, and saw, in addition to the bedroom of the Austrian Emperor, the sitting-room in which the conterence was to take place some hours later. The furnitare and curtains were green; and the walls painted in distemper. There were several seats of various kinds, but only two arm-chairs. In the center was an obiong table covered with green cloth, and on it was placed, just as I entered, a vase of freshity gathered flowers, which quite perfumed the room. It an oblong table covered with green cloth, and on it was placed, just as I entered, a vase of freshy gathered flowers, which quite perfumed the room. It was there that for upward of an hour and a half the two emperors were seated discussing the highest interests, and without any one being present. From a feeling of delicacy, the King of Piedmont was not invited to the interview. It cannot but be allowed that the presence of a successor is always more annoying and intolerable than that of a rival or of a conqueror. While this interview was going on, I was outside in the street, whence I could see the escorts, some remaining scated on their horses, while others had dismounted. But not the slightest sound was heard; every kind of conversation was suspended; and all

was in the way back to the piace from which it had started. The Emperor of the French entered Vallegio

Another account says: Some little private information relative to the in-"Some little private information relative to the interview of the two Emperors has this merning been acquired. Exactly at 9 in the morning of the 1 lit the Emperor Francis Joseph reached Vullafranca, where he was received by the Emperor of the French with great apparent kindness, and even a show of deference. The two menarchs took breakfast and remained together until 5 in the afternoon, and it would appear that they settled the bases for the preliminaries of peace before they parted. In military circles it is stated that Louis Napoleon showed certain documents to the Emperor of Austria which removed any doubt he might have felt about the necessity for sacrificing Lombardy. 'The one document,' said my informant, was a Prusso-Anglo-Russian peace project, which was based on the cession of Venetia as well as Lombardy, and the other was a dispatch in which Prussia expressed her resolve not to draw the sword in defense of any part of the Austrian possessions in Italy.'

n took leave of each other with the greatest and the next moment each splendid cortege

Italy.'
"It was agreed that the Pope should be the Presi dent of the Confederation, and the Emperor Francis Joseph promised to do all in his power to persuade his Holiness to agree to the secularization of the domains Holiness to agree to the secularization of the domains of the Churen. This last piece of information may appear apocryphal, but it was acquired at an excellent source, and doubtless will prove to be correct. In 1851 it was well known at Kome that Louis Napoleon had formed a plan for a confederation of the Italian States, and one or two of its principal features are still present to my memory. Then, as now, the Pope was to be President of the Italian Confederation, but the Executive power was to be in the hands of Sardinia. The idea of the secularization of the dominions of the Church is new to none of the powers. It appears to me that Austria has reason to congratulate herself on being able to obtain peace on such terms; but the nation, and more particularly the miniary part of it, is extremely dissatisfied with the results of the Villaranes. Conference. Information has been received from extremely dissatisfied with the results of the vibratance. Information has been received from Verona that both officers and men are greatly depressed, as they had confiderily expected soon to have an opportunity of balancing accounts with the Alies. Had the war lasted till the Fall of the year, it is possible, and even probable, that the Emperor would have lost Venetia as well as Lombardy; but it is an unsulted to the probability of the year, it is possible, and even probable, that the Emperor would have lost Venetia as well as Lombardy; but it is an unsulted to the probability of the year. deniable fact that the Austrian army has almost recov-ered its original strength and confidence. During the first few days after the battle of Solferino the troops were much cast down, but they recovered their spirits when some of their commanders were removed, and powerful reenforcements arrived in the camp.

The Paris correspondent of The London News says "I have seen a Turin letter, which states that when There see a run reter, which states that where the Emperor Napoleon aumousced to King Victor Emanuel the terms of the treaty of Villafranca, he said, 'Has your Majesty any observation to make 'I' The King, understanding at once the situation, replied by the question, 'Has your Majesty anything to add 'I' The two sovereigns bowed and parted.'

FIRST NEWS OF THE TREATY AT MILAN. A correspondent of The London Times writes from Milan July 13, as follows:

"I wrote a long letter yesterday, descriptive of the state of men's minds in Lombardy on the publication of the news of the armstice of the 7th. To-day we have the bulletin announcing the peace concluded on the 17th. The newsmen hawking the papers about the the rate. The newsmen hawking the papers about the streets are received with cuffs and blows by the populace. It is positively asserted that Count Cavour has tendered his resignation to the King. The King himself protests, it is said, that he must needs ascept the peace of Vallegio, but will be no party to it, and will abide by it only in so far as necessity may compel him and no further. All these reports, whether true or false, give you some idea of the excitement prevailing thereties. "When the Sovereigns were about to enter the here, the Noble Guards were ranged on the right in the Yoshibule, and the Cent Gardes on the left. The to break from, no clear language to which he may not

(Italian') Confederation."

'The builetin may receive further development hereafter. Merawkale, the reflections arising from the perusal of these few obscure words are especially the following: Are Mantua and Peschiera and the line of ton Muncy, to be given up by Austria as part of Lom-bardy! The present line of demarkation between Lombardy and Venice runs down the middle of the Lake of Garda, it passes about one mile east of Pes-chera, it follows the line of the Mincio down to Vailegio and Pozzoio, then stretches far east as far as Os-tigha on the Po, about 30 miles east of Mantna. By the cession of Lombardy, strictly speaking, Austria the cession of Lombardy, strictly speaking, Anstria would seem to bind herself to the abandonment of the line of the Mincio, and the two great fortresses at each end; but are we to believe that she will really give up strongholds which have not yet fallen in war! And if he keep Peschiera, Mantaa, and the neases of the line, can there be any rest or peace for Lombardy or the new State of Northern Italy, with an open frontier canbling an enemy to reach the walls of Milan in two days! We are told it is true, that not only Peschiera and Mantaa, but Verona and Legnano also, are to be demolished at the peace, and that the famous qualrangle is no more. But Peschiera and Mantaa and the line of the Mincio are strongholds of God's own making. You can pull down bastions, but you cannot do away with the position; and the possession of the

via will always constitute the key of Lombardy, as Verous and the Adige are the key of Venetis. "Who, then, is to have Mantua and Peschiera? I

away with the position; and the possession of the ground from the Lake of Garda to the Lake of Man-

"Who, then, is to have Mantua and Peschiera? I am again assured that people fresh from the camps have seen Pledmontese troops entering the latternamed place; but this news has been a hundred times contradicted, and I believe it as yet unformed.

"The Emperor of Austria is to keep Venetia; he may deal with it as with a province of the empire, or he may raise it into a separate State, with Archduka Maximilian as its Viceroy. The question is purely military. Venetia is to become an integral part of the Confederacy. I suppose this means Italian Confederacy, for the German Band is not without its precensions upon Venice and its " natural confines" of the Adige or the Mincio. If as a member of an Italian league Venice and her territory are to give their contingent to the common Italian national armament, ir seems very the common Italian national armament, becomes very clear that the Venetian troops must be native; and if Venice be garrisoned with merely native troops, what becomes of the allegiance of Venetia to the Austrian

becomes of the allegiance of Venetia to the Austrian Emperor, and by what contrivance is he to keep it?

"Finally, the bulletin speaks of an Italian Confederation under the honorary Presidency of the Pope; but, in the first place, will the Pope accept such a Presidency? Who are to be the members of the Confederacy! Piedmont has already virtually and indissolubly annexed Lombardy and the Duchies of Parma and Modena, forming a State of about 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 inhabitants. Venetia will be a small kingdom of hitle more than 2,000,000. Tuscany is still wavering between immediate and final union with Piedmont, and the preservation of its autonomy, or separate independent existence. Twenty thousand persons have signed their names for the fusions in Legicorn. The same results have been obtained, in proportion, in all the Tuscan Provincial towns. Florence alone resists the impulse of the rest of the country, and is loth to relinquish their names for the fusions in Legisors. The same results have been obtained, in proportion, in all the Tuscan Provincial towns. Florence alone resists the impulse of the rest of the country, and is both to relinquish its importance as a capital. If the Umonists carry the day the kingdom of North Italy is strengthened by two millions. If a separate State is organized in Tuscany, no matter under what Prince, the Italian League numbers a third member. The Pope, as President of the Confederacy, unquestionably will preserve the whole of his territory. Part of his States, the Legations especially, must, however, be seenlarized, and is, in fact, being reorganized under the guidance of the wise and moderate and justly popular Massimo d'Azeglio. If part of the Roman States is to be secularized, there is no reason why the other Provinces, with the exception of Rome itself, should continue under the desiessed rule of the priests. The Pope will be an "honorary sovereign, as he is designated the "honorary President of the Italian Confederacy." Naples would, like the other States, be compelled to publish a "general amnesty," as set down in the bulletin, and this first step would compel the King to the adoption of other measures which could not fail to lead to the establishment of a humane and rational Government in the Two Sicilies.

"Italy, divided thus into five Italian States, joined together by a bond of military and maritime, diplomatic, commercial, and literary unity, would find herself in conditions far different from those against which she so loudly protested two months or eleven years ago, Yet the Italians are still protesting; for a part of the

in conditions far different from those against which she so loudly protected two months or eleven years ago. Yet the Italians are still protesting; for a part of the nation—one of their noblest and most heroic provinces. —Venice—is disposed of without any regard either to its immediate wishes and interests, or to the general vote and will of the country. The sacrifice of Venice is as likely to damage the popularity of the Third as it proved injurious to the reputation of the First Napoleon.

ARRESTS AT VENICE.

mounted. But not the slightest sound was heard; every kind of conversation was suspended; and all seemed dominated involuntarily by a certain emotion produced by the importance of the incident which was passing. As to what took place inside, I cannot say anything; all I know is that when the two sovereigns issued forth from the conference, they seemed both perfectly satisfied. The word to mount was given, and in an instant all ware in the saddle. The known The following letter from Venice of the 6th, although written before the late great change in affairs in Italy, is of interest, as showing the state of feeling in that perfectly satisfied. The word to mount was given and in an instant all were in the saddle. The Emperor of Austria uttered a few words expressive of the admiration he felt for the French army, and did Marshal Vaillant, and Gens. Martimprey and Fleury, the honor of shaking hands with them. The two sovereigns then took leave of each other with the greatest part of the Austrian possessions in Italy:

"I am much afraid that the people hers will not have the sense to keep quiet, for yesterday an admi-ral's salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the French, and the gente bass: set up a shout all over the city; and had the firing continued I am sure there would have been a rising. We expect here that the bom-bardment will begin within forty-eight hours. The Lido is so crammed with soldiers that if any more are sent they must stand on each other's heads. The Austrians set fire to a house on the Lido yesterday, and another to day, which is burning now. I do not know what this is done for. The number of arrests which have been made has had the effect of scattering the Italians like a flock of pigeons fired into by a double-barrel. The Countess Contarini was seized in her palace and thrust into prison—the one hear the Ducal Palace, with a lot of felons; refused permission to see her danguters, refused permission have been a rising. We expect here that the permission to see her daughters, refused permission to see her servants, refused proper food, but had the felon's portion of beans and bacon served out to her. She is old and an invalid. It is said that the only charge against her is having had in her possession only charge against as his variety of the stage of Rome by the French. Owing to the influences of —, she is now allowed two rooms, her maid, and permission to buy her proper food. The late Podesta, Signar Marcello, of one of the greatest families in Venice, has Marcello, of one of the greatest families in Venice, has fled to Certu. A celebrated advocate, named Lumbardini, was arrested in the early part of February, on a charge of having in his possession a statute of February, on the Crisini. He was tried by the inilitary tribunal and acquitted. He was handed over to the civil tribunal, tried, and again acquitted, and was then told he would be contained. Discovery was provided for him at home: be liberated. Dinner was provided for him at home there, when an order came from the military authoritis to detain him still. He has since been sent to Joseph stadt, and is confined in a cell with three to leves, U start, and is commed in a cell with three risees, and cell originally built to hold one prisoner. There are elevenmen in the prison next the Ducai Palace, arrested for smoking a pipe shaped like a hoot; it was supposed to have some political meaning, because Italy is so shaped. They have sheady been there six months. I have seen the Government process against them, and they are charged with no other crime. These pipes have been sold in Venice from time immediately. These pipes have been sold in Venice from time immemorial. I forgot to tell you that I went into the prison
and saw Lumbardini. He is a handsome, intellectuallocking man, about 40. He told me he was full of
hope, and he seemed calm and collected. The prison
has made him weak, and he had fallen away much,
but his eye was bright, and full of intelligence. The
arrests have been fearful—130 in one night, so in another, and so on. The city is patrolled day and night by
bodies of 50 men, with bayonets fixed and runs toaded.
The poor are suffering most severely, as all business is
abscintely stopped. Many of the shops are closed.
Some put a bill outside, stating that it is closed for the Some put a bill outside, stating that it is closed for the present. Mr. V. has conceived a brillian idea of baving a well pumped dry, and getting into it, as a sool and secure residence during the bumbardment."

NAPOLEON III. AND HIS ITALIAN CONFED-ERATION.

In the pamphlet of "Napoleon III. et l'Italie, which, though edited by M. Laguerronière, was well known ion ils appearance to be the work of the Em-peror, I find every particular of the Villafranca pact, cither shadowed out, or distinctly proclaimed, as a concition of the solution of the Italian difficulty. At page 11 the writer reminds us of the fact that in May, 1848, Austria was disposed to treat on the basis of a surrender of Lombarey, and an acceptance of the line of the Mincio as her Italian frontiers; that thire by England; but that when in July Piedmont professed here. glatd; but that when in July Pledmont professed herself atxious to reopen negotiations, and the same basis
was submitted on her part by France and England,
(acting as mediators between her and her enemy, Austria, which had by that time retrieved her position, refused to entertain the terms she would have grasped at
two months before. Again, [page 18], the pamphleteer
reminds us that Prussia made a similar proposition to
the Diet at Frankfort, through Gen. Radovitz, but
that it was rejected by the influence of Austria. So
that Louis Napoleon may now say, "What the French
"Republic, the British Cabinet, and the Prussia
"Government all together failed to effect, I. singly,

put more than one construction. The indep gadence of listy was to be scanned, and the Austrians were to fall back as far as the Adriatic. The people, all over the country were to be allowed the utters no of their free votes as to their ultimate desting on and now the Emperor of Austria gives up his tight over Loumbardy to the Emperor of the Freigh, who makes them over to the King of Sardina:

"The Emperor of Austria, keeps the Venetian territory but this constitutes an integral part of the (Italian) Confederation."

"The builetin may receive further development." planism, and sets up against it the scheme of a federation, under the presidency of the Pope. This was the project so enthousastically arged by Gioberti, Balbo and their followers, in 1846 and 1847. It is straining that the pamphleteer quoting, page 51, the authority of Lord Ponsonby, our Embassador at Vienna in 1848 declares this to be the soie practicable mode of reconstituting Italy, though the scheme has no longer any adherents in Italy steelf, having long once been consigned, there, to the limbo of generous illusions. Finding, however, thus much of what is now accomplished fact, foreshadowed in this pamphlet, it is worth while to look at what light it throws on the character of that "hoperary presidency" of the Pope, the import of to now at what light it throws on the character of that
"botorary presidency" of the Pope, the import of
which so perplexes many. The difficulties and recessities of the Italian settlement, as regards Rome, are
thus declared (page 29):
"I. To becomise the system of government of the charch with
a legal and regular political system of government in the Roman
Scree.

States.

2. To render the Pupe independent of questions of nationality, was armonants, inter all and external defense.

5. To establish a native army, and extended for French occupation, the protection of an effective and real (strictle) Indian force.

has force." The means for securing these objects inccording to the Napoleonic idea), are to be found in the proposi-tions submitted by France to Austria in June, 1857.

these are

(I. Secularization of the administrative power in the Papal area, by the formation of a Law Council of State, with the duty examining and discussing the laws.

(2. Representation of all the interests of the country, in a confus released directly by the provincial councils, of, at least, one by the Popo, out of lies of candidate submitted by these undiscussions ammoned to deliberate on all the laws, and to vote budget.

budget.

3. Effective control of local expenditure by provincial coup, receiving their authority by delegation from elective number.

citis, receiving their authority by acceptant from exciting controls.

"4 Judiciary reform, by the promulation of a code of civil laws, on the model of the Code Napoleon, or the Lembardo-Venedan, or Nespolian Code.

"5. A regular plan for the collection of the public revenue, on the model of that of France.

"6. Annesty."
Elsewhere (page 58), the pamphleteer thus describes the effect of the "honorary presidency" he would accept to the Bona.

the effect of the "honorary presidency" he would assign to the Pope;
"It will increase the prestige and meral power of the Papacy; it will slacken the too-tight bond which now couples the Prince to the Pontiff, and which cramps all thefactivity of a people in the inflexible circle of ecclesiastical power, at the risk of an explosion." 'Receiving," the writer continues, "this increase of moral influence, finding himself invested with this sort of protectorate over all Italy, awarded him by the retriect of all its peoples; the Porce may with this sort of protectorate over all Havy, awarded him by the respect of all its peoples, the Pope may diminish his temporal power, and lighten the burden of his positical responsibility, without self-humiliation. Without exposing himself, be may organize under him-self, serious control, secular administration, civil leg-islation, and a regularly constituted and independent Meristray. All he haves in neighbor he will be a leg-

islation, and a regularly constituted and independent Magistracy. All the loses in privilege he will gain in importance. Instead of governing a stagnant and inert people, he will extend his hand over the whole of Italy, to bless and guide it; he will be the irresponsible and venerated chief of a confederation of twenty six millions of Christians, who, classed in different States, gather all to that center, in which the activity and grandeur of Italy will come to a focus.

In other words, Louis Napoleon contemplates making of the Pope a sort of Dalai Lama of the West—a well-paid, well-fed, well-ledged, well-lad old man, with techniq to do but figure in gorgeous vestments at saints day festivals and church functions, under the shadow of peaceck-plumes and ostrich-feather fans, while the whole work of secular government is earried on by laymen to whom he is te delegate his authority as a Prince.

But who is to accomplish this division of duties? and

authority as a Prince.

But who is to accomplish this division of duties? and if Pope Pio Nono agrees to be reduced to a puppet, who is to pull the strings? That is a question about which the pamphlet is silent. No doubt Louis Napoleon and Francis Joseph understand each other on this

sightly-important point.

But I must conclude for the present. My main object is served, which was to direct attention to the fact that the terms of Louis Napoleon's peace are no suddenly-devised plans, but that they were present to him, and had been avowed in all their main features, before he took in arms.

nim, and had been avowed in all their main features, before he took up arms.

Thus, even if the attitude of Prussia have quickened he Imperial offer of terms, it has not operated to desat what the Emperor has already proclaimed as the disease he wished to see accomplished in Italy.

Whatever may be the disappointment of those who noped for very different results, it would be difficult to ustify the charge of treachery against Louis Naposeon. He told Italy what she had to expect from him:

Italy preferred to trust her over sanguine hopes.
[London Correspondence Manchester Guardian.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS. A Paris letter in the second edition of The London mes of July 18, and dated on the evening of the

became Minister of the Interior, but opposed Gioberti's proposition to send an expedition to Rome to restore the Pope. When Charles Albert abdicated, after the defeat of Novara, Ratazzi took his place on the opposition benches as a Democrat, but gradually approached the moderate reform party, and became one of its most intelligent leaders. In 1852 he became President of the Chamber, and two years later entered the Cabinet under his old adversary, Count Cavour. The elections in 1857 showed that he stood very high in public esteem.

COUNT CAVOUR'S RESIGNATION.

From The London News, July 10.

The resignation of Count Cavour at the present critial juncture of Italian affairs is an act the necessity of cal juncture of Rahan affairs is an act the necessity of which all true lovers of wise and temperate progress must deeply regret. Yet there will hardly be found, we suspect, one among them to question the propriety and dignity of the step. For seven years that illustricus stateman has been emphatically the hope of his country. Balbo, and Globerti, and Massimo d'Azegho, each in his turn played his part usefully and well, and Piedmont is not forgetful or ungrateful. But without any disparagement to their respective merits and virtues, it must be owned that Count Cavour was the first Constitutions Musister in Ealsy who successfully as onstitutional Minister in Italy who successfully as-erted in his own person and character the claims of erred in ms own person and character the cause of is country to be heard as a free equal in the councils of Europe. The courageous counsel given by him to ling and Parliament to join France and England in the rimean war, and the not less courageous voice of re-non-strance raised by him in the Congress of Paris on the State of Italy, cannot be effaced from the memories the State of Haly, cannot be enaced from the memorizes of men. Whether approving or disapproving of his far-sighted daring and disciplined enthusiasm for the emancipation of his race, every generous mind on this side of the Alps, or on the other, has learned to regard this remarkable man as the potent supersonation of all that is most hopeful, and most worthy of admiration and trust is itself. That such a man hould for any transient purpose, or any ex-tency of the hour, be tarnished or compromi-could be an immitigable evil. Errors any man n muit without losing permanent reputation. Fault of temper or discretion every man of strong, carnest, vehement nature is liable to fall into. The world laughs at the blunder, or rails at what it calls the unpardonable folly, but it pardons it all the same, when its vexation is over, for the sake of the genius or the worth of the offender. But no statesman can afford to disregard what is due to his own moral individuality. That is the life of him, the elixir of his influence, the charm by which, and by which alone, he can preserve his ascendency over the minds of men, and his power to serve them well. The Sarinian Premier felt this instinctively the moment he learned that the prelimi-naries of peace hal been agreed on between the Em-perors of France and Austria, based upon conditions perors of France and Austria, based upon conditions which he would have been a traiter to his reputation as a true Italian had he advised or approved. Neither his savice nor his approval had been sought for in the matter. He was so far free; but, being free, he resolved at once to keep himself so. Acquiescedon in the terms when made is a differt thing. Count Cavour is too sagacious not to have discerned all the advantages to Piedment of the union with Lombardy in a linancial and constitutional point of view; and all the gain to Lombardy of being rescued from the blinding and debasing yoke of Austria. He who has found it so difficult year after year to maintain the cost of a parliamentary system of government out of the reparliamentary system of government out of the re-sources of Sardina, could not have been insensible to the value of the incorporation of two out of the three principal regions into which sub-Alpine Italy is divided. And he who has had such perfect means of testing ex-perimentally the reduplicating power of political sym-pathy under a regimen of free printing and free speech, "Government all together failed to effect, I, singly, "have accomplished. Anstria has been forced to accomplished t

declared that it would be impressible for him to take any further part in the conduct of affairs as a responsible Minister.

Friends and foes afike confers that is taking this de-friends and foes afike confers that is taking this de-cision, whatever he is immediate consequences, he acted rightly. It was not to scenre territorial extension for his royal master that he had formed the alliance for his royal master that he had formed the alliance with France, and pursued unswervingly that course of foreign and demestic policy which Austria felt to be an uncessing repreach to her oppression, and an irresistible provocation to her fears. From the outset of his Ministernal career, Cenat Cavour has never disguised his belief that Piedmont was the appointed means whereby the Peninsula should be eventually emancipated from the domination of a foreign yoke. Even when most scrupinously observing the formalities of diplomatic correspondence, the drift and meaning of every expression used by him was national, not preexpression used by him was national, not pro-expression used by him was national, not pro-imitaban rather than Piedmontese. Kindled by viscal—Itaban rather than a recursed, the best men his spirit, if not inspired by his counsel, the best men of Tuscany, the Duchies, and the Legations, rose the other day, and with unanimous voice declared their re-solve to make common cause with Sardinia, and to con-fer upon her the seigniory of Northern and Central Italy, it matters not with what reasons these offers of solve to make common cause with Sardinia, and to control their pain her the seigniory of Northern and Central Raly. It matters not with what reasons these offers of adjunction were accepted. Accepted they publishly were, and by the advice of the responsible Minister of Victor Emanuel. Suddenly the war is suspended: the two Emperors meet: peace is imposed on Italy without her people or her statesmen being consulted in the matter. The fightive Docal puppets are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to be earlied back to their dislacaria thrones; and those who during the last three mouths have comprimised their fortunes, families, and lives by the part they have may allingly taken in favor of national redemption, are to be consigned to the mercies of an Austrian ammesty. Too well they know what these mercies mean; too well Count Cavour comprehends how powerless he would be to protect these unhappy people were he to continue Premier of Victor Emanuel after peace is signed. Even for their sakes, it were better he should give place to some official mentity or commonplace respectability, whose name will not remied the reinstated oppressors of their humiliation at Magenta and Solferino. Be this, however, as it may, it is clear that, as a war of liberation was that which Count Cavour advised his Sovereign and his countrythen to enter on, and as that war has, against his indgement, been summarily brought to at was that which Count Cavour advised his Sovereign and his countrymen to enter on, and as that was has, against his judgement, been summarily brought to at least a temporary close, the only part he could perform with dignity, self-assertion, or truth, was that which he has taken. He will bear with him into his retirement the gratitude and respect of all good men; and those who do not, in a season of unexpected difficulty and complication, forego one jot of their hopes for a glorious and gallant people, will await patiently the fitting time for his return to active public life.

FRANCE THE ALLY OF AUSTRIA.

FRANCE THE ALLY OF AUSTRIA.

From The London Times, July 18.

Every actor in the late war thinks it necessary to applopize to the world for the conditions of the peace, it is something that even irresistible power should feel some homage due to outraged faith. France tells us that she would not have left that glorious work of rendering Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic so in complete it she had not feared to draw on a general European war. Sardinia, while swallowing her humiliation, covers her retreat from the scene with decent promises as to how she will use the gains she has cent promises as to how she will use the gains she has acquired. Austria, more frank, declares that she has ceased to war with the Emperor of the French because she has discovered that he is her best friend. "The she has discovered that he is her best friend. "The mediation of natural federal allies promised less fath vorable conditions than a direct understanding." This means that of all the Powers of Europe, Napoleon III. alone would acquiesce in Austra retaining Venetia and restoring the Archdukes. England's opinion upon this subject could not be mistaken; Prussia, rotwithstanding the hatred of that nation for the French would give no sanotion to any further Austrian interference in Italy. Even Russia, engaged in manumiting her seris and in developing her own internal resources, could not, despotic as she is, make herself a party to the scandal of Austrian tyranny in Italy. All Austria's friends were ready to pronounce her in the wrong. Her only sympachizers were to be found in the camp of her etemy. It was the champion of Italian unity and Rahan liberty, it was the hope and stay of Italian patriots and Hungarian exiles, it was the enemy who, in the name of freedom had struck her down, that raised her from the earth and gave her back that rod of iron. Austria had been looking to England, to Germany, to Russia, for assistance against France, and in the moment of her need she found that France was the only Power which really meant what she meant. The Emperor of Austria found out this great truth while discussing his breakfast with the Emperor Napoleon, and he will not forget it if those new struggles ensue to which he significantly alludes in his address to his soldiers. mediation of natural federal allies promised les

A Paris letter in the second edition of The London Times of July 18, and dated on the evening of the 17th, says:

"A private letter from Cremona, of the 18th inst., states that the wounded soldiers in the hospitals there are well attended by the surgeons of the town, and are going on favorably. Accounts from Brescia are by no means satisfactory. They state that there are more than 11,000 wounded soldiers in that town, and a species of puirid fever has set in, which the French call pour viture de Phôpital. The deaths are, unfortunately, very numerous.

THE NEW SARDINIAN MINISTRY.

M. Ratazzi, says The London News, who, according to the latest telegraphic intelligence from Turin, has been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet, is one of the most popular men in Piedmont. After the defeat of Custoza he became a Minister of Charles Albert, but retired, having held office only a few days. He then took his place in the opposition hed by Gioberti, and when that party triumphed, he became Minister of the Interior, but opposed Gio-He is posted and proclaimed as such in the Lin-peters address to his army. He is renounced and discarded by Cavour and all who thought that when they were serving Victor Emanuel they were working out the freedom of Italy. To complete his public humiliation, Napoleon III. has now given him e of his own followers to be his Minister in the place one of his own followers to be his Amisser in the piaco of Cavour. Count Arese is a man against whom Austria could have nought to arge. She might herself have appointed him to Tuscany or to Modena if either of the Grand Dukes had failed her. Arese has been, during a long life, the intimate friend of Louis Napoleon. He was with him in America in his young days of adventure. He was with him throughout all the campaign: and, in order that he might have a proper pretext for being constantly in the company of the Emperor, he held the official position of Sardinan Commissioner with the French army. Areas, morrover, is a Lombard, and not a Piedmontese. He has no emarrassing antecedents of a constitutional character.
le doubtless understands the most effective means of
caling with those Italian patriots who are now cutting nd petting the newsvenders for crying through the treets of the Lombard cities the conditions of the glo-

ous peace.

Austria must hope that the good humor of her new protector will endure. Other questions must soon arise which were probably not fully discussed at that friend-ly breakfast party. We can understand that the losses of the two armies and similar topics might readily be set aside. "If you want to make an omelet," says the French preverb, "you must not mind breaking the "eggs," but there are omelets yet to be made, and it rench proverb, "you must not mind breaking the "eggs;" but there are omelets yet to be made, and it is not quite clear how the eggs are to be had wherewith to make them. We are now told that Europe is not to be in any way consulted upon these matters, that Austria and France will meet at Zurich to settle the terms of peace, and that Sardinia—being, we suppose, now quite tractable under the guidance of Aree—is to be admitted to the Conference. We are no advocates for a Congress. We are glad to escape from so entargling and so unsatisfactory a task as that of giving effect to Louis Napoleon's great scheme of consolidating despotism in the Italian peninsula. But it occurs to us that there are some questions to be settled by this Zarich Conference which will transcend the powers of the parties to the treaty of Villafranca. Those two Archdukes are to be carried back again to Modera and to Fiorence. Who is to do it? The army of the "Italian Confederation?" The Confederation itself is not yet in being. When it shall come into existence, of what will its army consist? If of contingents from the Italian States, then the army will of course be Italian. But in that case, will Italian transcent as a precision of the course of transcents. course be Italian. But in that case, will Italian ops act precisely as Austria's Emperor and as Tus-ny's and Modena's Grand Dukes would desire them to act? There two expellent Sovereigns were so ill-advised as to rush away into the Austrian camp, in-stead of acting with the wisdom of that prudent and lear-sighted Princess who took a neutral position in Switzer, and refused to seek an asylum with the enemies of her subjects. It is much to be feared that lian troops would hardly serve those Grand Dukes, fresh from the Austrian camp, as a very trusty body-guard. We are informed also that deputations from Tuscany and Medena are already upon the point of setting fouth for Paris to protect against this volent restoration, and to remonstrate with the Emperor,), after encouraging the people to rise, is now of to replace them under the yoke of their d masters. Nothing but violence can of this, unless Tuscany and Modena are to be kept quiet as Rome is now kept quiet. We might ask also whether it was arranged how the neu-tral States of Italy are to be made members of this Confederation. What right have the three Powers assembled at Zurich to dispose of the people of Rome, Naples, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena? Will Naples Napies, Tuscany, Farma, and Modena? Will Napies submit, and if not, who shall force her? Is Rome so readily coerced? Louis Napoleon is a strong man against some people, but he has shown himself to be a very coward in the face of Rome. As to Austria, she If has one chance left. If she is sincere in her prom-e to introduce into her public laws and administration reforms conformable to the spirit of the time, she has awakened to the new conditions under which every Government must in this age held its power. If by

this phrase she means a restoration of the constituthis phrase are means a restoration of the constitu-tional rights of Hungary, a more equitable Government in her own dominions, and a frank acceptance of a new order of things in Italy, then she may gain strength in the sympathies of Europe, she may escape from her in the sympathies of Europe, she may escape from her present state of dependency upon a man whom no one yet has trusted with impunity, and Europe may edjey peace. But if these are mere words without intention, then there is something prophetic in her anticipation that "new struggles may ensue," and events will in all probability justify the impression created by the publication of this treaty—that it was made with the intention that it should be broken.

FRANCE.

Correspondence of The London New Paris, July 16, 1859.

The Daily News, Express, Morning and Evening Herald, Globe, Sun, Morning Adeertiser, and Morning and Evening Star, were all seized to day. The guestions from The Past and Chronick in support of quotations from The Past and Chronick in support of their daily assertion that the English Press "generally is highly delighted with the peace of Villationes.

ally is highly delighted with the poace of reas-franca.

The police are busily taking out of the print-sellers' wirdows of Paris all carrectures that might be displeas-ing to Nopoleon III., late enemy but now close triend of the "young and chivalrous Francis Joseph, Em-peror of Austria and Venetia, and principal member of the Italian Confederation. Letters from Turin state that all the portraits of the Emperor Napoleon which were publicly exhibited have suddenly disappeared. These two facts speak volumes.

The Correspondance Bulker reproduces but does not credit a report that M. Thiers is coming forward as a candidate for a seat in the Corps Legislatif for the department of the Nord, vacant by the death of M. Legrand.

I sprend to mention lately the immense success of

I happened to mention lately the immense success of a halfpenny reproduction of yesterday's news which was cried in the streets of Paris under the title of the Bulletin de la Guerre. The circuia and of this clapping production has already fallen from 40,000 to 2,000. The public won't pay war prices for peace news. A small trade is done in medals commemorative of the peace, but they don't go off with anything like the rapidity that the war medals did.

The Bourse opened with great firmness, but a telegraphic report of Lord John Russen's speech, for a which it was inferred that in the opinion of the Euglish Minister the peace of Villafrance was not one compatible with the interest of Europe, or one which it would be for the honor and dignity of England to use her influence to support, caused a reaction. Afterward, when it was found that Consols had only receded this morning, the general impression was that under I this morning, the general impression was that under importance had been attached to Lord John Russell's speech, and the Rentes recovered to nearly the highest

importance had been attached to Lord John Russels speech, and the Rentes recovered to nearly the highest price of the day (69).

The Moniteur contains the official returns of the resceipts of the taxes and indirect revenue for the first six mouths of the present year, which amounted to 533, 473,000f., being a decrease of 0, 454,000f. as compared with the corresponding period of 1858, and an increase of 7, 456,000f. on that of 1857. The different items of revenue which have most fallen off during 1859 are registration dues, 12,213,000f.; homenade engar, 8, 452,000f.; French colonial sugar, 2,767,000f.; sundry crastoms duties, 1,487,000f.; sale of gunpowder, 490,000f.; and stamp duty, 65,000f. Those which show most improvement are duty on potable liquors, 6,77ff.; foreign-sugar, 3,855,000f.; tobacco, 2,253,000f.; Post-Office, 1,352,000f.; sundries, 1,270,000f.; export duties, 1,009,000f.; more duties, 1,900,000f.; more duties, 1,900,000f. The comparison with the first six months of 1857 shows the following result: increase, potable liquors, 12,276,000f.; tobacco, 4,243,000f.; French colonial sugar, 3,516,000f.; homenade sugar, 3,400,000f.; foreign sugar, 3,010,000f.; export duties, 1,984,000f.; postage, 1,606,000f.; salt duty, 231,000f.; navigation dues, 30,000f.; sundries, 208,000f. Decrease: registration dues, 12,006,000f.; standies, 1,984,000f.; sale of gunpowder, 1,334,000f.; sundries, 202,000f.; sale of gunpowder, 1,334,000f.; sundries, 202,000f.; corn, 219,000f.; mallespostes, 14,000f.

PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.

rrespondence of The London Times.

Correspondence of The London Times.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, July 14, 1859.

The decree of peace has gone forth, and the preparations which Frussia was so slowly making for the conflict are suspended. They have served but to show how unequal to a sudden emergency her boasted military organization is. We have no right to suspect her Government of having deferred till the last moment all preparations for taking the field, yet all that has been so often said of our English sluggishness is at least equally applicable to the red-tapists of Berlin. At the present day it is acknowledged that the most important element in an army on active service is the commissariat. Arms of precision, rifled cannon, perfect drill, are all good things of their kind, but all are useless if the men must fight empty-belled, or the horses drep from inantion. Large deposits of forage, X.c., had just been formed in this neighborhood, and now that they are to be dispersed tales get abroat or the enormous expenses they had entailed. The contracts entered into were made at prices ranging from 25 to 50 per cent above the market prices of the day, and in some instances at more than 200 per cent above the prices of only three months ago, when a provident Government would already have been proday, and in some instances at more than soo per con-above the prices of only three months ago, when a provident Government would already have been pro-vided, for it is not more than six months since last New-Year's Day. It is said that the articles supplied are, beside being so dear, of very inferior quality. A traveler who arrives here last night mentions having en a cavairy regiment march into Cologne mounted on horses which had evidently been just taken from the plow, broad hoofed animals of the true car-horses breed, with haunchbones on which a knapeack or a hat might be safely hung. The order against the ex-portation of horses seems to have been deferred till hat might be safely hung. The order against the exportation of horses seems to have been defeared till
after the serviceable animals had found their way
across the frontiers. These things are happily of the
past, and we must hope that they will serve as lessons
for the future. It would be rash to hall ourselves with
the hope that war is henceforward an impossibility,
and while nations pay for great standing armies they
have a right to expect that all the adjuncts of so costly
a machine shall be always in a state or right to expect the nave a right to expect that all the adjuncts of so costly we machine shall be always in a state of entire efficiency. France, with her large deects and admirable service of equipages militaires, understand this.

Peace is now, however, the worder of the day, and I remarked in a former letter that it was felt here that there might be a peace more mischievous than even a content way. This apprehension is clearly be a peace more mischievous than even a

there might be a peace more mischievous than even a general war. This apprehension is already becoming general, and on grounds which seem only too reasonable. The hope of progressive improvement in Germany depends upon Prussia, and it is feared that this paace has been so eagerly accepted by Austria only in hopes of making up her losses in Italy by increase influence in Germany. Her influence, I need hardly repeat, is a repressive one. It is to Prussia that the educated classes look for further progress, and, if she uses her opportunity, they are quite in a position to uses her opportunity, they are quite in a position to assist her. It cannot be denied that in material prosperity there has been everywhere a great improvement in the last ten years. The sovereigns of the smaller States are good-natured enough to begin to take considerable interest in the well-being of their people, and they are not sorry to be assisted in the economical part of government by the Chambers of Commerce which have sprang up everywhere. Now, these Chambers of Commerce, if discreetly used, might prove a better means of gentle coercion, such as paternal princes require, than the Legislative Chambers which in all these little countries are a more mockery of constitutionalism. The general registerest mockery of constitutionalism. The general excitement which has prevailed for months still offers Prussia an mockery of constitutionansm. In general Arussia am which has prevailed for months still offers Prussia am opportunity for putting herself at the head of Germany. If she miss it, we must bid adieu for long years to all expectation of real Constitutional Government in to all expectation of real Constitutional Government in Germany, and consequently to all hope of seeing the erection of a united and strong Power. Prassia alone can form the nucleus of such a State, for Germany cannot, will not, become Austrian, whatever her Princes may be: and, if unwilling to vindicate her own position, Prussia still has spirit enough to run restive to Austria. estive to Austria.

To render the present position of Prussia intelligible

To render the present position of Prussia intelligible to the younger generation of your readers, it will be necessary to trace in a few lines the events of the last ten years. The Diet, whose incompetency has just been so ably demonstrated by itself, twas already condemned by public opinion, and by the Sovereigns themselves in 1848. When the demand for a national Parliament went furth from the Convention of Frankthemselves in 1848. When the demand for a national Parliament went forth from the Convention of Frankfort in that year, it was responded to by all the German Princes, and with their sanction legally elected representatives of all the States assembled here. The Archduke John was elected Regent, and he dissolved the Diet, whose legal existence seemed thus to have terminated. In the Parliament which it was supposed had replaced it permanently, the Liberal Conservative party had a small majority, and they seized the opportunity which was offered to introduce a new system of relations between the various States, at the head of which they preposed to place the King of Prussia. This Prince, who seldom knew his own mind, gave the leaders of this party to understand that, if offered the crown, he would accept it; when they had obtained his election, he was found ready with a refusal. This opportunity lost was the first fault. It was this that allenated Freiherr von Gagern from Prussia. But as the King willed nothing strongly, so he endeavored, after rejecting the Imperial crown, to secure the advantages it offered without incurring the attendant risks. Taking, therefore, the Frankfort programme as a basis, he struck out from it a few clauses which had been inserted to satisfy the more advanced Liberals, and, in union with Harover and Saxony, called togother a second Parliament at Erfurt to receive from its three Sovereigns a Constitution founded on this gother a second Parliament at Erfort to receive the three Sovereigns a Constitution founded of